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(57) Abstract

This invention encompasses a modified mucopolysaccharide solution for use as a biologically active therapeutic infusion comprising a pharmaceutical grad viscoelastic fraction selected form a group consiting of an acyl-substituted hyaluronic acid having acyl groups thereof with three to twenty carbon atoms and mixtures of said acyl-substituted hyaluronic acid with hyaluronic acid, and hydroxypropylmethylcellulose. In particular these solutions have a surface tension of between 40 and 65 dynes/cm^2; particularly a viscoelastic fraction has an average molecular weight of at least 50,000. In some embodiments a physiological buffer fraction is present. This invention further encompasses a method of using the claimed composition.

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SURFACE ACTIVE VISCOELASTIC SOLUTIONS FOR OCULAR USE

This application is a continuation-in-part of copending U.S. Pat. App. 08/061,773 filed May 13, 1993, which is a continuation of U.S. Pat. App. 07/440,078 filed November 22, 1989, now abandoned.

Field of the Invention.

The present invention relates to ophthalmic solutions for use during ocular and intraocular surgery, and more particularly to the use of surface active viscoelastic solutions during the extraction of a cataractous human lens and the implantation of a prosthetic ocular and intraocular lens. During surgery, the use of ophthalmic infusions with controlled physical properties, especially surface activity and viscoelastic properties, is advantageous for (1) replacing the fluid aqueous humor or ocular and intraocular air, (2) protecting the internal structures of the eye from accidental instrument or ocular and intraocular prosthetic device contact, (3) preventing irrigation damage by solutions used in routine cataract surgery, and (4) retarding aspiration from the eye of the viscoelastic solution during the surgical procedure. In addition, the invention relates to a method of adhering a contact lens to the surface of the eye, such as in association with procedures permitting a medical professional to view ocular and intraocular structures through the contact lens and through the viscoelastic solution. In

another application, the viscoelastic solution of this invention is used by injecting the solution into or under tissues within the eye, such as to dissect tissue off of the retina.

Background of the Invention

In the past, biocompatible polymers used in ocular and intraocular surgery have been the naturally occurring mucopolysaccharides hyaluronic acid and chondroitin sulfate; mixtures of hyaluronic acid and chondroitin sulfate; and, cellulose derivatives, such as hydroxypropylmethylcellulose (HPMC). Table 1 presents data reported in Viscoelastic Materials, Ed. E.S. Rosen, Proceedings of the Second International Symposium of the Northern Eye Institute, Manchester [U.K.], 17-19 July, 1986 (Pergamon Press, New York) as to the molecular weight of commercially available ocular products. Depending on the source from which these mucopolysaccharides are drawn, the molecular weights are estimated in the 50,000 range with the hyaluronic acid extending upwards to the 8×10^6 range. Hyaluronic acid was first isolated and characterized by Meyer, Palmer and reported in the J. Biol. Chem., Vol. 107, p. 629 (1934) and Vol. 114, p.689 (1936) and by Balazs in the Fed. Proc. Vol. 17, p. 1086 (1958); and chondroitin sulfate by Bray et al. in Biochem. J. Vol. 38, p. 144 (1944); and Patat, Elias, Z. Physiol. Chem. vol. 316, p. 1 (1959).

Literature in the art describes the basic isolation and characterization of the viscoelastic solutions. It is a surprising feature of this invention which describes the control

of viscoelastic properties as related to the surface activity, or the solution fracturing under applied stress. In particular, it is surprising to manipulate or enhance the physical properties of viscoelastic solutions of mucopolysaccharides, hyaluronic acid, and/or chondroitin sulfate. It is believed that disclosure here of a processes to provide hyaluronic acid and species thereof with controlled surface activity is unique. This is also especially true of the control of surface activity of mucopolysaccharide solutions by the addition of biologically compatible surfactants. A characteristic feature of biologically compatible surfactants is the absence of observed alteration in cellular physiology upon contact. Early work in the viscoelastic field was presented by the inventor of this disclosure and his associates. Benedetto, D.A. et. al., Viscoelastic Materials: Basic Science and Clinical Application, (Symposium Proceedings), University of Manchester, England, July 17-19, 1986.

As to commercial production, a review of the ophthalmic pharmacopoeia reveals there are several viscoelastic solutions produced for ocular and intraocular use during ophthalmic surgery. The most common application for these solutions is in the intraocular lens implant procedure for human cataract surgery. This procedure involves extraction of the cataractous human lens through a small surgical opening in the eye and the replacement of the lens by a prosthetic intraocular lens placed in situ. Biocompatible polymers presently or previously in use are hyaluronic acid (Healon™, Amvisc™); chondroitin sulfate, and

a combined solution of hyaluronic acid and chondroitin sulfate (Viscoat™); and a hydroxypropylmethylcellulose solution (Occucoat™). Research conducted recently demonstrates that Healon™ and Amvisc™ are not surface active, but Viscoat™ and Occucoat™ are.

Chondroitin sulfate does not exist as a free polysaccharide in its native state, but as a proteoglycan. It is obtained from sources associated with protein contaminants. The avoidance of chondroitin sulfate avoids a potential source of pyrogenic reaction, and the substantial cost associated with protein removal.

Summary of the Invention

The invention presented herein discloses modified mucopolysaccharide or viscoelastic solutions for use as biologically active therapeutic infusions. In one form of the invention, the mucopolysaccharide solution is formed from a viscoelastic fraction and a buffer fraction. It has been found that when a new synthetic molecule acyl-substituted hyaluronic acid is employed as the viscoelastic fraction, control of surface activity is achieved. An indicia of this is the decrease of the surface tension of the solution which is now within predetermined limits discussed below. Surface tension modification is also accomplished with viscoelastic fractions in which the acyl-substituted hyaluronic acid is mixed with one or more of hyaluronic acid; and hydroxypropylmethylcellulose. In certain applications, the viscoelastic solution of this invention is used in a method of adhering a contact lens to the

surface of the eye, such as in association with procedures permitting a medical professional to view ocular and intraocular structures through the contact lens and through the viscoelastic solution. This is particularly useful in facilitating surgical procedures. In another application, the viscoelastic solution of